1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Delhi	204398	189858	14540	30.09.2009
10	Goa	5840	5269	571	30.09.2009
11	Gujarat	145292	123005	22287	30.09.2009
12	Haryana	186215	167025	19190	31.10.2009
13	Himachal Pradesh	49922	47061	2861	31.10.2009
14	Jammu & Kashmir	20792	18855	1937	31.12.2007
15	Jharkhand	30455	28105	2350	31.07.2009
16	Karnataka	125022	120859	4163	31.10.2009
17	Kerala	162664	154457	8207	31.10.2009
18	Lakshadweep	58	55	3	31.10.2009
19	Madhya Pradesh	144909	132513	12396	31.10.2009
20	Maharashtra	221243	203279	17964	30.09.2009
21	Manipur	1037	1012	25	30.09.2008
22	Meghalaya	322	308	14	31.03.2007
23	Mizoram	2065	2011	54	31.12.2006
24	Nagaland	246	205	41	30.6.2006
25	Orissa	79481	74641	4840	30.09.2009
26	Puducherry	2641	2469	172	31.10.2009
27	Punjab	122924	117717	5207	30.09.2009
28	Rajasthan	237744	219215	18529	31.10.2009
29	Sikkim	249	231	18	30.09.2009
30	Tamil Nadu	91321	82795	8526	31.10.2009
31	Tripura	2015	1807	208	30.09.2008
32	Uttar Pradesh	484926	403323	81603	31.10.2009
33	Uttarakhand	30946	28907	2039	31.10.2009
34	West Bengal	73094	67842	5252	31.08.2009
	TOTAL	2760566	2507072	253494	

Effects of rise in prices of essential items

3304. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to some reports per capita intake of calories by the poor has further gone down following the unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, the steps Government has taken to focus on cheaper and healthier calories' substitutes; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring down the prices of essential items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): (a) and (b) Government is not aware of the reports of decline in per capita calorie intake due to rise in prices of essential commodities. However, the Government advocates intake of balanced diet from locally available low cost foods as part of nutrition education and counseling imparted through several programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and Food and Nutrition Board in Ministry of Women and Child Development.

The ICDS Scheme being implemented by Ministry of Women and Child Development caters to children of 0-6 years and pregnant and lactating mothers. The component of Supplementary Nutrition in the ICDS is primarily designed to bridge the gap between the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) and the Average Dietary Intake (ADI). The Government has also enhanced the financial as well as nutritional norms for different categories of beneficiaries.

There is also the Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls (NPAG) Scheme which is being implemented in 51 districts in the country. Under this scheme, 6 kg of food-grains is given to under nourished adolescent girls with body weight less than 30 kg in the age group of 11-15 years and 35 kg in the age group of 15-19 years.

As a separate initiative, Government has taken steps to promote the consumption of yellow peas through its sale in select retail outlets of NAFED, NCCF, Kendriya Bhandar and Mother Dairy in Delhi.

(c) The Government Measures to check the prices of essential commodities are given in the Statement.

Statement

Measures taken by Government to control prices of essential commodities

1. **Fiscal Measures**

(i) Reduced import duties to zero - for sugar, rice, wheat, pulses, edible oils (crude) and maize;

(ii) Reduced import duties on refined & hydrogenated oils & vegetable oils to 7.5%;

(iii) Allowed import of raw sugar at zero duty under O.G.L. up to 01.08.2009 by sugar mills (notified on 17.04.2009). This has since been extended up to 31.12.2010. Furthermore, import of raw sugar has been opened to private trade up to 31.12.2010 for being processed by domestic factories on job basis.

(iv) Allowed import of white/refined sugar by STC/MMTC/PEC and NAFED up to 1 million tons by 01.08.2009 under O.G.L. at zero duty (notified on 17.04.2009). This has since been extended upto 31.3.2010. Furthermore, the duty free import of white/refined sugar under OGL has been

opened to other Central/State Government agencies and to private trade in addition to existing designated agencies.

(v) Removed levy obligation in respect of imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar.

2. **Administrative Measures**

(vi) Banned export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses (except kabuli chana).

(vii) Effected no changes in Tariff Rate Values of edible oils;

(viii) Imposed stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oilseeds upto 30.9.2010; In order to discourage non-household sector consumers from stockpiling sugar and to ensure adequate availability of sugar in the open market for actual consumers, the Central Government has issued a notification dated 22.08.2009 imposing stockholding limit on bulk consumers.

(ix) Using Minimum Export Price (MEP) to regulate exports of onion (averaging at $450 per tonne for December 2009) and basmati rice ($900 PMT);

(x) Maintaining the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002.

(xi) Futures trading in Rice, Urad and Tur suspended by the Forward Market Commission in the year 2007-08 and continues during 2009-10. Futures trading in sugar was suspended *w.e.f.* 27.5.2009 upto 31st December, 2009.

(xii) Distribution of imported edible oils to States/UTs at a subsidy of Rs.15/kg.

(xiii) To augment availability of pulses, permitted the Public Sector Undertakings (namely, STC, MMTC, and PEC) and NAFED to import and sell pulses under a scheme and the losses, if any, up to 15% are reimbursed by the Government.

(xiv) Distribution of imported pulses through PDS at a subsidy of Rs.10 per kg to State Governments.

(xv) Permitted sugar factories to sell processed raw sugar in the domestic market and fulfil export obligation on ton to ton basis.

(xvi) Increased quota of levy sugar to 20% with effect from 1.10.2009

(xvii) For the month of Nov, 2009, a quantity of 15.00 lakh tons of non levy sugar has been made available which includes 10.50 lakh tons of normal non-levy sugar and 1.45 lakh tons of refined raw sugar imported by sugar mills. The estimated availability out of imported white/refined sugar is about 1.50 lakh ton. Besides, the validity period of Oct. 2009 non-levy quota has since been extended for the first fortnight up to 25.10.2009 and for the second fortnight upto 10.11.2009, it is expected about 1.55 lakh ton of sugar would be spill over quota of Oct. 09.